

BIRMINGHAM BIDS

For the Next Democratic State Convention.

THE INVITATION TO THE COMMITTEE

Claims to Be the Most Accessible City in the State—An African Emigration Company—Alabama News.

Birmingham, Ala., January 21.—(Special.) Birmingham has extended a cordial invitation to the state democratic executive committee to have the state convention held in this city and hopes are entertained here that the committee may see fit to accept. The opera house and the Hotel Davis-Wiggin are offered free of cost. Birmingham claims to be the most accessible city in the state, has better railroad facilities and better hotels, which have agreed to charge reduced rates. It is believed the party will strengthen itself by coming to north Alabama with its convention. Birmingham claims that Montgomery has had it long enough.

Proposes to Export Negroes.

The Internationals' Migration Company, with a capital of \$100,000, was incorporated under the Alabama laws in 1886, under the name of J. Daniels and associates. The company proposes to export the negroes of the south to Liberia. It will operate a line of steamships between America and Africa. A uniform fare of \$20 will be charged. This will pay for passage and board en route. The company claims to be prepared to furnish abundant homes and employment to the negroes when they reach Africa. The African emigrants are expected to contribute funds to the company and congress will probably be asked to contribute. Daniels claims that he has positive evidence that he can get all the emigrants he wants. He is very enthusiastic about his scheme.

Had Two Wives at One Time.

Birmingham, Ala., January 21.—(Special.) A case of more than ordinary interest has claimed the attention of the city court at Birmingham for the past few days. The sheriff of the court was sued to recover damages for trespass upon a stock of goods which he handled out. From the evidence it appears that Mr. Wolfe Simon, a jeweler of this city, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Sally Seamour, one of the most attractive young women in the country. The marriage was solemnized in the First Baptist church at Wetumpka, and is said to have been extremely brilliant. Mr. Frank Abbott and Miss Marie Dill, of this city, were the best man and maid of honor. They are spending a few weeks in St. Augustine, Fla.

REESE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Jeffersonians of Montgomery Support Their Home Man.

Montgomery, Ala., January 21.—(Special.) At the meeting here on Friday of the county convention of the Jeffersonian party, the following resolutions were adopted:

"We favor white supremacy; we favor a free vote and a fair count; we favor the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1; we favor the suspension of the currency, and the control of the money of the people; we favor equal rights to all and special favors to none. We favor the amendment of the garnishment law for Montgomery county, so as to divest it of its features under and by which oppression of the people is practiced and wrongs inflicted upon them without redress, and this is impracticable; we demand the passing of an act which will provide for the suspension of the mode of procedure under the garnishment law for Montgomery county, provided, that on the 20th of January, at the state convention at Birmingham, he be instructed to vote for the ticket of the Jeffersonian delegation of 1884."

Reese further, in this convention endorsed our talented county man, Warren S. Reese, Jr., for attorney general, and commanded him to the favorable consideration of the delegates, the democracy of which for that position.

No trouble is anticipated, as the negro was placed in the condemned cell in the tower of the jail, where access to him is impossible.

AROUND ALABAMA.

Birmingham, Ala., January 21.—(Special.) That old gray-whiskered chestnut, alias the salary of the governor of Alabama being too small is being again revived by some of the country editors of Alabama. Three thousand dollars per year is what he gets. The verdict of the majority of them is that he is not worth it. They want to serve for that amount he don't know what to say. The office is not forced on anybody over here and there have always been abundant aspirants for the \$3,000 per year.

The Jeffersonians, of Chambers county, met Saturday and elected delegates to the state convention to be held at Kolo. Several speeches were made, all denouncing Cleveland and saying the Sayre election law meant that if a man did not have forty acres of land and a mule, he could not vote.

Resolutions were passed denouncing Cleveland for issuing bonds.

About three hundred populists met at Guntersville, Marshall county, and elected republican delegates to vote for Kolo.

A discouraging crowd of fifty Kolites met at Clayton, Barbour county, Kolo's home county, and elected delegates instructed for Kolo.

The subject of representation in party convention promises to cut quite a figure in Alabama politics in the near future, beginning tomorrow with the meeting of the democratic state executive committee in Montgomery. It appears that the majority of the white counties favor the population and the others will not vote to adopt it.

Others, however, favor the old system of representation, and the action of the executive committee will be awaited with interest.

The state executive committee of the organized democratic party will select the city and the place for holding the state convention. The chances appear to be that it will not be held before the middle of April or the first of May. The committee are to meet in Birmingham three months in which to work. This would give Captain Kolo and his ticket three months to start. Some of the committee are to be for holding the convention the earlier, but the local political propects say about May 1st will be selected.

The county conventions of the Jeffersonian democrats give additional evidence of the strength and determination of the party. The organized democracy, these conventions are largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested. It is seldom that a beat fails to respond to a call.

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Montgomery

TALKING POLITICS.

The Present Controversy in South Carolina and Its Effect.

THE RECENT IRBY MANIFESTO
And How It Is Regarded in Some Parts of the State.

CONGRESSMAN SHELL'S LEADERSHIP

Will He Call a March Convention?—The Opinions Do Not Seem Very Favorable to Senator Irby.

Greenville, S. C., January 21.—(Special)—The recent letters of Senator Irby to the papers of this state have thrown politicians off their balance, and raised the possibility of a split in the state.

Some time ago Congressman Shell announced his retirement from active politics, having had enough experience to satisfy him that a quiet, modest, upreenting farmer was more at home with the pleasant surroundings of farm life than being mixed up with the noisy, restless, jealous gang composing the house of representatives at Washington.

Shell has a power in the state, as he has the honor of being the father—Tillman says "step-father"—of the celebrated "Shell manifesto." He has been recognized as the head and leader of the farmers' movement—the instigator of the March convention four years ago, and the possible anything which might turn up in the future. Shell out of the way, the small fry all over the state looked with hungry eyes to the main chance. The rupture between Shell and Irby—though not complete and suspicion which for some time has marked the intercourse between shell, Tillman and Irby—has been read as meaning a split in the reform party.

While Shell and Irby were out of the state attending to their congressional duties, new combinations have been formed. Irby evidently reads between the lines that he will be shelved. And he now rushes into the political arena to treat the attempt of the reformers to hold another March convention without his permission, he being chairman of the state democratic executive committee. The strange part of this new outbreak on the part of Irby is that he uses the same argument which was used by the old-time democrats against the first March convention. At that time, the regular democratic executive committee was split into two, one armed with contempt, and the reformers took possession of the political machinery of the state, made Tillman governor, Irby senator and Shell congressman. Irby's argument is now against the very methods he inaugurated four years ago.

The small fry at home are hungry, and want papa. The president does not seem inclined to dish out plums for the Irby faction, and there is a determined purpose to get plums if it is necessary to side-track such men as the junior senator.

Another curious phase of the new move is the bringing of Shell to the front as a leader on account of it.

Adjutant General Farley, the man who initiated the Farley-Jim Tillman newspaper controversy with Senator Irby in the spring, has been a quiet, unobtrusive person ever since he goes to Washington in the meantime. He will probably run for congress, as a Tillmanite of course. He was born and reared in this county, fought splendidly with the Laurens boys in the war and is beloved by the old soldiers. While living in Spartanburg several years ago he carried this county in primary for the old-line secessionists.

Stanzaire Wilson, the brainy Spartanburg Tillmanite, who is an avowed candidate for Senator Irby's political future, and his showing in Laurens will turn on the fate of that gentleman.

The conservatives are viewing all that is going on in amused wonder. They exhibit no disposition whatever to participate in the reform meet and if a primary were to be held they would be sure to vote for it 10 per cent of them would take the trouble to vote. They are not excited in the least over Senator Butler's approaching contest with Governor Tillman. The ranks and file of them are men of intelligence, and of course it may be expected they will take advantage of any opportunity to strengthen their influence.

The Laurens courthouse, the only one in the county, is high, successful as a money-making institution. The law, though, is not popular in the county.

The Tillmanites, to a large extent, dislike it, although they will not abandon Tillman on account of it.

Adjutant General Farley Talks.

In a talk with me General O. L. Farley, who has been visiting his old home in Laurens during the past week, said that he was elected and placed at the head, and has now come to his old home, and has a senator been put in his place. The Cotton Plant advocates Shell as the only man who has a shadow of authority in the matter, and urges him to call a March convention.

Should he call the convention, and should the reformers respond, it will be the death blow to Irby's political life.

The rank and file of the reform party seems indifferent. There is no expression of opinion, whether on the other. Local leaders are very quiet, evidently watching to be on the strong side, fearful to take either side at this stage of the game.

Governor Tillman does not seem to be much enthused. He is waiting to get Butler's seat in the senate, and any mistake at this time may cost him the goal of his ambition—the senate.

Shell is perfectly safe. He sits quietly at the aisle of the trades of Irby, the party at the fierce trades of Irby, the party combinations of small politicians at home, knowing that the eyes of both factions are turning to him as the great possibility.

The conservative wing of the party is quietly looking on at the manipulations of the reform leaders, taking no part, but with a deep interest in this family quarrel.

The third party element, which is strong in this state, will not go with Irby. The Cotton Plant has opened on him, and this paper is the exponent of the third party idea.

The up-country is serene, and seems to be very much on the fence. When the whip cracks, however, the country may close up. The prospects indicate a lively contest. The number of would-be governors—the woods are full of them, but no one man can yet claim the office.

At present, it looks as if there would be a Tillman faction, a Shell faction and an Irby faction, with numerous side-light factions, led by local coat-tail swingers, but all ready and willing to catch on to the winning team. The whole difficulty seems to be to get the men of the post office to keep their places. No new issues are involved—it is the same desire for big salary and little to do, which they charged against the incumbents.

At this time, there is a painful quietness, but all eyes are turned to Washington, watching Shell. It is only a prediction, but, if Shell calls the March convention, and if he does this, he will probably be the next governor of South Carolina.

A contingency may arise, and Tillman may make the fight for a third term, let Butler have a walk-over for the senate, and then quietly step into Irby's place.

There are so many possible combinations that it will be impossible to predict what may be.

GREAT INTEREST AT LAURENS.

How the Situation Is Viewed at the Home of Irby and Shell.

Laurens, S. C., January 21.—(Special)—The open breach between Senator Irby and Congressman Shell makes this county an interesting field politically, as both Republicans are here. In fact, during the year yet for the political kettle to simmer, but there has been plenty of talk and cogitation among the reformers since the county alliance adopted what is regarded

as the best interest of my constituents or our people."

Do you think your prospects good?"

"Yes, I am willing to try my chances with any one who is likely to be in the race. If I run I want it understood that I run for the purpose of being elected on my own merits as a democrat, as a reformer and as an advocate of the tariff reform and financial relief, so much needed and demanded by me. I want it understood also that I cannot be used as a 'decoy duck' or to pull chestnuts out of the fire for other people by dividing our ranks."

If however, like thousands of other people, you have learned that you must "draw the line at lard," this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable substitute, called

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 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex; McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1894.

The Treasury Emergency.

Now that Mr. Carlisle has practically issued his bonds and disposed of them, it may be well to go over the ground again and review the steps that have led up to this undemocratic project. Those of our readers who have kept track of the matter must know that the necessity for a bond issue has been deliberately created by Mr. Carlisle. It is not worth while to inquire whether he has been acting on his own responsibility or whether he is merely carrying out instructions. The result is the same.

The most important fact is that the necessity for a bond issue has been deliberately created by the secretary. He has insisted that the gold reserve ought to be maintained, and yet he has used it in paying the current obligations of the government when other funds in the treasury were and are at his disposal. He has even paid the salaries of government officials in gold and has used all the means at his command to deplete the reserve which he now says should be held for purposes of redemption.

The Income Tax Again.

The opposition to the proposed income tax comes mainly from the protected and favored classes whose fortunes have been built up by the favoritism of the government. They have invested largely in untaxed bonds, and in the absence of an income tax they manage to enjoy all the blessings of government without contributing their share of the public expenses.

Naturally, these privileged classes desire to defeat the income tax. They denounce it as a monarchial measure, as a war tax and as a temptation to commit perjury. In reply to the first objection it is enough to say that the income tax is not imposed in all monarchies, but is imposed in some republics.

Let it be called a war tax. We need a war tax so long as we are forced to pay hundreds of millions of dollars on the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Atlanta should have a memorial of the siege and its accompanying battles and the march to the sea. We believe that the idea will be favorably received all over the country.

The Facts of the Case.

We are all the time boasting of the superior prosperity of the American people, but when we come down to the bottom facts it must be admitted that prosperity is the exception and not the rule.

The New Orleans Picayune presents some interesting statistics in support of this view, and they make it very plain that, despite our natural resources, our people are comparatively poor. We have four thousand millionaires in this country, with fortunes ranging from \$100,000,000 down to \$1,000,000, but we have fewer persons with moderate fortunes than would be supposed. It is estimated that if we levy a tax on incomes of \$4,000 and upwards only about 37,000 citizens will pay it. This is a very small number when the fact is considered that we have 13,000,000 heads of families.

Yet, it is said that this is the richest country in the world. So far as natural resources go, this statement is true, but we are not utilizing our resources in a way that will enrich the people. The Picayune says:

The reason of this is not difficult to see. The people of the United States are chiefly engaged in producing raw material, which always sells at the lowest price and yields but little profit. Appealing to the figures from the census returns, it is seen that, of the 8,000,000 men engaged in agriculture, 2,000,000 are engaged in mining, lumbering and fisheries. Here are 10,000,000 male adults are occupied in manufacturing the raw material into articles of consumption. What they cannot work up is exported.

While the American people are digging out of the ground vast quantities of raw material, which is necessarily sold at a low price, they are constantly required to purchase from almost every foreign country manufactured articles of consumption. It is an old story that the American producer, which is worth only a few cents to your country, Mr. Hansa, gave me a thumping slap on the broad of my back and sang out to the unmistakable edification of a great room full of listeners, "Say, old Pack, wasn't it a relative of yours we walked the stulin' out of at New Orleans?"

A bill providing for the establishment of free public employment offices is pending in the New York legislature.

Speaking of a recent society sensation in North Carolina, The Charlotte Observer says that the county should stick to her old policy of settling a certain class of cases with the shot gun.

to demand the immediate issue of bonds. It is true that Mr. Carlisle wrote a letter to Mr. Voorhees, but Mr. Voorhees is not congress. In fact, the representatives of the people—the men who are alone empowered to maintain the credit of the government—have been studiously ignored. They have not been treated with common courtesy. Although their antics in scrambling for the crumbs of patronage that have been scattered among them with no lavish hand may have disgusted Mr. Cleveland, yet the fact is always to be borne in mind that, in their collective capacity, they represent the people who, in this government are supposed to be the source of all power.

The representatives of the people should have been consulted. The administration should have informed congress of the emergency, and, in doing this, it would have placed the responsibility where it belongs and where it ought to belong. Meanwhile, the seventy millions of reserve, used as Mr. Carlisle has been using that fund, would have prevented any lapse of government credit by the 1st of April. Then the people would have been better satisfied than they are now.

Money for Monuments.

When we suggested a battle monument to commemorate the siege of Atlanta we felt confident that congress would at the proper time make a liberal appropriation to carry out such a project.

The action of the senate the other day in passing a bill to erect a monument at Manchester, N. H., to the memory of General John Stark, and appropriating \$40,000 for the purpose, confirms us in our opinion. The bill was opposed on the ground that no money should be appropriated for monuments in the present condition of the national treasury. Senator Mills, however, insisted that the government ought not to make such a plea when it was proposed to honor its heroes, and Senator Call said that when the people needed money the government could do nothing better than to make appropriations. So the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 15.

This precedent should not be forgotten. If the government is willing to pay for monuments at Trenton, N. J., and Manchester, N. H., and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, Atlanta should have a memorial of the siege and its accompanying battles and the march to the sea. We believe that the idea will be favorably received all over the country.

Justice surely and speedily administered in the courts will stop lynching and reduce the number of murders. If a murderer can be convicted in England and legally executed within thirty days after the commission of his crime, why cannot we be equally prompt in our methods?

The brethren of the patronage press are not rushing to the defense of the bond issue. They seem to be handicapped.

A western newspaper quotes Henry Watterson as comparing Mr. Cleveland to "a little Jupiter." It is a forgery. Henry Watterson doesn't employ language calculated to get him indicted for treason.

According to Mr. Carlisle's estimates for January and February, more bonds will have to be issued in April.

The taxpayers will have to pay only about \$20,000,000 of dollars to the money sharks during the next ten years on account of the recent bond issue.

Wall street wants more bonds and it will get 'em. The conditions that "compelled" the issue of \$50,000,000 will "compel" the issue of \$200,000,000.

production of raw material, and they sell the surplus at ridiculously low prices fixed in Europe, and then buy it in its manufactured shape. This policy, of course, causes southern producers to send their money away from home to pay for what they purchase in distant markets.

We need in this section an industrial revolution. With our abundant labor supply and our mines, forests and cotton there is every reason why this should be the chief manufacturing section of the union. We must make this economic change before we can expect to see general prosperity. So long as the great majority of southerners continue to produce only raw material they will simply be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the outside world.

Every intelligent and enterprising southerner with a little capital should give his attention to this question: "What can I manufacture out of our home raw material that will sell in foreign markets and bring money into this section?" When this question is satisfactorily answered the south will leap forward.

Speedy Justice Demanded.

The rapid increase of crime in this country is largely due to the delay and uncertainty of criminal justice.

In 1889 in the United States 3,568 murders were committed. In 1890 they reached 4,200, and 5,000 in 1891, while for 1892 the total is 6,700, an increase of nearly 90 per cent in four years.

But although we had more than 20,000 murders in four years there were only 331 legal executions. Judge Lynch, however, took a hand in the matter and disposed of 558 criminals. This lynching record puts our lawmakers and judges upon notice that the people demand speedy justice, and when they have reason to believe that they will be disappointed they will sometimes dispose of the business in their own way.

With murders increasing at the rate of 90 per cent since 1889, it is evident that something must be done to check the rising tide of crime or general demoralization will be the result. The certainty of punishment without unnecessary delay is the best remedy. Many a criminal who is reckless enough to court death at the hands of a mob shudders when he contemplates the prospect of dying on the gallows in jail yard in the presence of only a few officials. These quiet, orderly, private executions have a better effect than public hangings or lynchings. They inspire awe as well as terror.

Justice surely and speedily administered in the courts will stop lynching and reduce the number of murders. If a murderer can be convicted in England and legally executed within thirty days after the commission of his crime, why cannot we be equally prompt in our methods?

The brethren of the patronage press are not rushing to the defense of the bond issue. They seem to be handicapped.

A western newspaper quotes Henry Watterson as comparing Mr. Cleveland to "a little Jupiter." It is a forgery. Henry Watterson doesn't employ language calculated to get him indicted for treason.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mrs. Stannard, otherwise John Strange Winter, is one of the most industrious and successful of feminine story tellers. She has written more than eighty novels in the past eighteen years, over half of the number having been published before the appearance of "Bootsie Baby" gave her a wide reputation as an author. Out of the many early ones she has written, it is the one story which has distinction and a chance little picture of a winsome child. It deserved success, though not much notice was paid to it. The author, however, has written a secret.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Chicago Times: Congress should intervene to check this unwarrantable assumption that the country is to be taxed to pay for the debts of the states. The American people have not been taxed to pay for the debts of the states.

Charlotte Observer: The country is to be taxed to pay for the debts of the states.

Atlanta Journal: The country is to be taxed to pay for the debts of the states.

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Atlanta Constitution

TALK WAXES WARM.

Everybody Discussing the Forthcoming Corbett-Mitchell Mill.

CHURCH PEOPLE EQUALLY INTERESTED

Eager Disputants in all the Hotel Corridors—Reminiscences of John L. Sullivan's Fight Can't Come Off, They Still Say.

As the day set for the prize fight draws near, the talk of the town, and yesterday it fairly monopolized attention at the hotels, on the streets and almost everywhere except the churches. It is, to some extent invaded even the latter, for this is one fight in the history of fistfights that is interesting the church people, too, except such as the sports.

The most vehemently opposed of all groups that a man is to this kind of sport the more he is just now paying to the attitude of Governor Mitchell, the movements of the Duval club and the great contest in general between the state on one side, and the city of Jacksonville on the other.

The matter is one of genuine importance, as it is generally admitted to be a crucial

factor in the mammoth affair of the south into our Mexican and Cuban. Cedartown display of her suitable display, as well as a

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COURT ON SUNDAY.

Judge Clark Held in Order to Receive the Arson Verdict.

THE JURORS WERE UNABLE TO AGREE

It was the First Time Judge Clark Ever Held Sunday Court—The Scene Was Unusual.

A most unusual scene was presented yesterday morning in the superior courtroom, Judge Clark holding court to receive the verdict in the case of the state against William Akeridge, charged with arson. The result was a mistrial.

It was only a short while before 10 o'clock that Judge Clark had dressed carefully for the Sabbath day, entered the courtroom and Baileigh Donehue rapped for immediate order.

There was a change in the bailiff too. It was quite evident that he intended to go from the courtroom to church; his attire showed this. And Clerk Myers, also unused to the scene, wore his best habiliments for this special occasion. The defendant, too, had taken some trouble to brighten himself up.

Counsel Arnold, possibly revolving in his mind the probability of attacking the jury's verdict if it were to go against his client, rearranged his cap, cravat and flicked a few hairs of his well-groomed sides. The judge, that had been attracted into the courthouse by seeing the doors left open were all out in his best.

For a moment after Judge Clark took his seat there was a peculiar silence—an indefinable quiet. When the judge spoke his voice sounded strangely shrill and thin, to compare, echoing back from the emptiness of the clerk's office, the sheriff's deserted quarters, the ordinary's sanctum, the city courtroom and even from the very basement. During this very short time, the working of the big clock in the tower was plainly audible.

"Now, what is it?" said Judge Clark, "ask the jury if it is likely to agree?"

Another silence, broken by the bailiff fumbling and rattling at the door of the jury room.

"Not likely, your honor," reported the bailiff, turning on his heels and facing the judge, stricken a la militaire. "It's just like they were last night, your honor."

"Let the jurors come out then," said Judge Clark.

The jurors filed out of the room, and then for the first time they realized from outward appearances and sounds that it was Sunday—their present case and situation were as incongruous as the day.

They saw the judge, the attorneys, the clerks, the bailiffs and the audience all dressed in Sunday clothes, and while they surveyed each other the church bells began to ring out in soft tones of gentle command.

Judge Clark Declares a Mistrial.

The foreman of the jury said that he was sorry, but that the jurors were not likely to agree; that they had severely different opinions about the case and that there were no signs of an agreement. The tone of his voice spoke distinctly and said, "Don't make us go back; we are tired; we want to get shaved; this Sunday."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said Judge Clark, "I am indeed sorry that you were unable to come to some verdict in this case. It has not been an easy task to the defendant, but a severe trial to the officers of the court. It has been in progress five days and it is to be regretted that all the ground must be gone over again. I might make you go back and think over the case longer, but today is the Sabbath day. Perhaps there are some of you who would go to church if it would not be in the way of your religious duty. It is, however, a day of peace and rest, and I know that it would be incommode and discomfort you to remain in the jury room until Monday morning."

"As I speak I can hear the church bells ringing out their call to service, and I wish to say that as long as I have been on the bench this is the first time I ever held court on Sunday. Gentlemen, you are at liberty."

The jurors then filed into the office of Clerk Myers, who represented Solleitor Hill, and they were paid for their services.

Resume of the Case.

The charge against Will Akeridge was that of arson. The settlement in the neighborhood of the tallow factory and the city stables complained of the mal-odors that arose, and published frequent communiqués in the newspapers denouncing these places as nuisances. The tallow factory and stables were both burned. Suspicion rested on the people of the immediate neighborhood who were nearly all related. Bill Akeridge, as the testimony developed, confessed that he knew and had the hand in what he had planned. While he was being done over.

Will Akeridge was indicted by the grand jury and so were four of his relatives, who have not yet been placed on trial. In the course of the trial an exceedingly sensational family feud was uncovered, the principal witness being Mrs. M. D. Davis, a sister of the man indicted for arson, and related to the others. The brunt of the testimony for the defense was for the purpose of proving that Bill Akeridge was weak-minded, in order that no weight could be given to his confession, and that Mrs. Davis was not to be believed on oath.

Brothers testified that their sister would not be believed on oath by the court. The jury stood eight to four for conviction.

Keep Your Weather Eye Open.

Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, rheumatism, and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery bitter fials full of high wines. Lookout for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the dragon.

A Novelty.

Free observation chair 12:30 a.m. and for Chattanooga 2 p.m. on Jan. 21.

BLANK BOOKS

And Office Supplies. Now is the time to get a new set of books for the New Year; remember we have a full line of blank books of all kinds and can save you money, for the goods must be sold. Get in touch with W. M. Miller, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Removal Notice.

We have moved with 21 Alabama street to our own big new store, 12 North Forsyth street, on the Forsyth street bridge. We have now a large room of room, containing six stories, and now have the largest stock of lead, oil paint, varnishes, brushes, window and plate glass in the south. Come and see us.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

Many Persons are broken from work or household cares.

Brown's Iron Bitters Relieves the system. Aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures miasia. Get the genuine.

The Quickest is the Best.

And the East Tennessee, Virginia and South Carolina, and West Virginia to Florida. Double daily valuable train service through without change. No extra charge.

G. W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE, 14 Wall Street,

Kimball House.

These are hard times and business is dull. We all agree on that. Customers are very scarce.

BUT I HAVE ONE.

He has the money and wants to buy a cosy, nice, 7-room house on a good street; north side preferred. Will pay as much as \$25,000. He is so convinced that he is getting a great bargain.

If you have such a place and have an interest in converting it into money, and are willing to let me have the administration price for it, come right in and see me. This is no bluff. I mean business.

G. W. ADAIR.

Young Wives

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its Pain, Horror and Risk to Life of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child."—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN—WANTED—Free prepaid outfit; one of our agents has earned over \$20,000 in five years. P. O. Box 1371, New York.

JAN 21-22

MEM TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 salary or commission. 8, Chemical Works, 880 Van Buren, Chicago, Aug 13-18

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MILLER MANTEL CO.—Mantels, dining room and office furniture. Burlington inside sliding blinds. Poppett's weight sliding blinds, 72 North Broad st. Jan 21-22

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Licensed drugs for town of 600 population, position permanent to right of town. Give references, name of past employer and salary expected. "L." care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents.

LADY AGENTS make from \$2 to \$5 daily selling Dr. Snyder's Remedial Soap. Address T. H. Snyder & Co., Cincinnati, O. Jan 21-22

WANTED—AGENTS—The Actua Life and Accident Insurance Company wants ten active solicitors to work in Georgia. Address William H. Bone, Manager, 415 King Building.

JAN 21-22

PERSONAL.

AT VIGNAUX'S luncheon today, 14 Alameda street, Ox tail soup, 10¢; pie, 10¢; Coffee, with whipped cream, 5 cents.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New invention. Send for sample Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. Sept 1-18

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee, Niagara Falls forty miles away. JAN 16-21

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watt & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. Jan 21-22

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—A few boarders in private family. Prefer those who can furnish own room. Good table, desirable room and sociable family. Mrs. E. W. Miller, 170 Ivy street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—Boarders. One large, comfortably furnished front room in private family with first-class board, near in best reference required. Address 189 Ivy st.

\$2,000 TO LOAN or to invest in purchase money notes. \$1000 sum to \$2,000. Rate 5% monthly building.

J. H. JONES, 45 Marietta street. On hand now, \$1,500, \$2,500, \$5,000 per cent, 5 years; \$2,500 for monthly payments. Jan 17-21

TO LEND—\$5,000 and \$3,000 on well improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad st. Jan 21-22

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad st. Jan 21-22

MONTEFIORE will board short time notes and loan money on any desirable security without delay. Moody & Brewster, 418 Euclid-30-31

MONTEFIORE LEND on improved city property. K. O. Doty, No. 30 Decatur st. Jan 21-22

WANTED—Boarders. One large, comfortably furnished front room in private family with first-class board, near in best reference required. Address 189 Ivy st.

GOODE, BECK & CO.,

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

\$4,700 for choice Merritts avenue home of 7 rooms, 2-story, new slate roof, water, gas, electric, bells, etc., stable, carriage house and servant's house. Lot 40x60 feet. Very desirable property. The price is low.

\$500 an acre for 5 to 10 acres, less than 3 miles from the city and 1/2 mile from two car lines. Lies level, is all cleared and very rich. Well watered. Some good grapes, etc. Very nice terms. Just the place for a fancy truck farm and market garden.

\$500 for Jackson street lot, 50x150 feet, next to 10th and Highland, corner of 10th and Jackson. Lies level, has a fine view of the city. \$1,000 for 12-room house, lot 50x150 feet, to alley on Piedmont avenue. Elevated, level and ample. All city improvements and electric car line in front of it.

\$10 per front foot for the choicest vacant corner lot on Peachtree, for anything like that price. Price is fixed, not to be beaten. Lies level and level has on it a number of choice shade trees. Very liberal terms.

\$500 each for a number of very pretty lots, some of which call attention right at Georgia railroad depot, dummy and electric lines and Agnes Scott Institute. They are covered with trees. Terms 1/2 cash, 1/2 monthly, monthly payment.

Ormewood Park lots from \$400 to \$1,000. The choicest suburban property near the city. Many handsome new residences being built. Neighborhood, schools, parks and transportation facilities all that could be desired. Special inducements to those who build nice houses. Call for maps.

\$250 buys beautiful Colonial lot, 110x200 feet, next to Colonel Apper's beautiful residence and within short distance of railroad. A neat bargain.

1200 feet, new and modern, style, 2-story slate roof residence on one of the best streets on the north side. Every modern convenience. Beautiful grates, mantels and woodwork. Price \$1,500. East front: large stable and servant's house; electric cars at door; no better neighborhood in the city. Value \$15,000. Will exchange for smaller place in city or well located farm.

GOODE, BECK & CO., CORNER Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

CITY MARSHAL SALES.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—A marshal of the city of Atlanta, Ga., will sell before the court door of Fulton county, within the lawful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property heretofore set aside and which has been sold on by me under executions in favor of the city of Atlanta against the owners of each of said parcels of property for the cost of paying the sidewalk, the roadway or street proper with belgian blocks, and for constructing sewers; the tenants in possession of each of said parcels having been legally notified of such levy:

To-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 2, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the street and North avenue, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta against the property of E. A. Reynolds and wife, a f. a. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said B. A. Reynolds for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 2, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the street and North avenue, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta against the property of E. A. Reynolds and wife, a f. a. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said B. A. Reynolds for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

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